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FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES EXCHANGE OF AMBASSADORS WITH UK

PY161817 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1620 GMT 16 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Nov (NA)--Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have made a joint announcement appointing their respectives ambassadors. By this action, relations between the two countries at this level have been resumed after almost 4 years of relations at the charge d'affaires level. The decision was announced simultaneously in this capital and in London through joint communiques released at 1300, Argentina time.

This is the text of the communique released by the Foreign Ministry:

"The Argentine Government has approved the appointment of Anthony James Williams, CMG, as ambassador of Great Britain in Argentina. The government of her British majesty also approved the appointment of Carlos Ortiz de Rozas as Argentine ambassador to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Relations between Argentina and Great Britain, which had been conducted by their respective charges d'affaires since January 1976, are therefore now normalized."

LA NACION: IRAN HAS EXCEEDED LIMITS OF TOLERANCE

PY152124 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 14 Nov 79 p 8 PY

[Editorial: "The Limit of Dignity"]

[Text] The situation created by the outburst of the fanatic megalomania in Iran necessarily led to the adoption of drastic and well defined measures. In this sense, nobody must be deceived by the consequences of having a free hand to defy civilization. Since Khomeyni took over the government in Iran he has followed a path which could be termed a sinister, to the point that it becomes appropriate to ask oneself whether the world is required to tolerate behavior so contrary to the basic rules of coexistence.

Relations between countries require a minimum of mutual respect. The Iranian Government, which was installed with the excuse of putting an end to the alleged abuses carried out by Shah Reza Pahlavi, has exceeded all limits of tolerance, even of those who had adhered to the religious fanatics' religion and ideology. Let us say that to fit Khomeyni's ideas and his actions within a coherent ideology would mean to put the impossible into practice.

The holding of hostages and the attack against the U.S. Embassy in Tehran constitutes an unbearable insult for that country as for all other civilized nations. The people's rights, the diplomatic agreements and commonsense condemn the events taking place in Iran. Although it may be difficult to say so, what is happening there impresses us as having surpassed Hitler's boldness when he had reached the peak of his power or when, in despair, he faced inevitable defeat. Therefore, it should be deduced that Iran has created a very serious threat to world peace.

Mr Carter's government has withstood the insults of cynicism and prepotency as if it were a patient evangelist. The extortion being carried out in Tehran in the name of Khomeyni, and his explicit acquiescense, also constitutes a crime against humanity. Khomeyni not only ignores the United Nations Security Council and insults the President of the United States but has also made the head of the Catholic Church the object of his irresponsible statements.

On the other hand, it is evident that the intervention of 'Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), is being carried out with deceitful intentions on the part of the Palestinian terrorist sector which plays an important role in the Iranian pandemonium.

The fact that the U.S. President requested the Palestinian leader to mediate before the Ayatollah Khomeyni is really incomprehensible. This fact reveals what would seem very much like weakness and some sort of oblivion of ethical hierarchy, because it involved yielding the position which the United States holds in the world. Moreover, this effort was not successful.

'Arafat has conditioned his mediation and the ayatollah has stated in his insane arrogance that he will not allow anybody to mediate. He wants the ignominious ransom paid. Nothing is stopping him, neither the grievous illness, nor the memories of having lived in the exile granted by France and the comfort to carry out his opposition activities which were substantially based on the fact that unproductive land that had belonged to him was handed over to the government for an agrarian reform program aimed at the development of Iran.

In a few words, the limits of both national and international dignity, of the tolerance and respect a sovereign nation owes to itself, have been exceeded.

CNEA PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES JOINT PROJECT WITH FRG

PY151448 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0210 GMT 15 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Cordoba, 14 Nov (TELAM)--Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero, president of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), announced last night that "our country will build with the FRG an engineering enterprise for the construction of the Atucha II nuclear plant" and explained that "the enterprise will be 75 percent Argentine."

Castro Madero made these remarks to a TELAM reporter before leaving for Salta and after inspecting the Embalse Rio Tercero nuclear plant.

He also pointed out that the CNEA is in permanent contact with FRG officials, scientists and technicians and revealed that the Atucha II nuclear plant will have FRG components in both the nuclear and conventional sectors.

Asked about the Rio Tercero nuclear plant, Castro Madero said that the project "is very complex," but he expressed optimism about the increased amount of work being carried out, which helped "to regain the time lost in delays". He emphasized that the plant can probably be dedicated in March 1982.

Making an assessment of 1979, Admiral Castro Madero said that "we have made progress in practically every area," adding, "not only in production but also research and development, which are the basis of the CNEA projects." He announced that on 28 December he will make a general assessment of the achievements made by the CNEA during a press conference in his office in the federal capital.

In conclusion, he indicated that the commission is studying several projects for next year and explained that "we are all engaged in reducing inflation. Therefore budgets will be in accordance with these guidelines." He indicated, however, that "despite these guidelines, a budget has been prepared which I believe will permit us to reach our goals."

Stresses Peaceful Goals

PY162006 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1605 GMT 15 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Salta, 15 Nov (NA)--Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), admitted the existence of "excessive jealousy" on the part of some countries which "prevents or makes the development of independent nuclear plans such as the one scheduled by Argentina extremely difficult." However, he said that he understands "the concern, which is genuine in the world, in the sense that this energy not be used for military purposes."

On a related topic, Castro Madero added that a third nuclear plant will be built in Salta or Tucuman which "would probably go into operation in 1994 or 1995."

These statements made by Castro Madero during an interview were published today by the local newspaper EL TRIBUNO.

Castro Madero stated that "it is possible to think of a program for joint cooperation in the nuclear field between Argentina and Brazil" and asserted that "by no means does Argentina seek to obtain nuclear hegemony in the Southern Cone."

When asked about the presumed existence of "international pressures" to hinder the development of nuclear plans the CNEA chairman stated that "I know what pressures you are talking about; they refer to a genuine concern in the world, in the sense that this energy not be used for military purposes. What is desired is that technology be used exclusively for peaceful purposes."

Questioned on the country's capacity to manufacture an atomic bomb, he pointed out that "the Argentine Republic does not intend to manufacture it." Castro Madero added that Argentina has stated in all international forums that it pursues absolutely peaceful purposes.

In other words, the development of nuclear energy which will generate energy for the development of our country. "Argentina shares with the rest of the world the concern that new countries may join the nuclear development, in a process which could contribute to the possibility of increasing the use of this type of device."

The CNEA chairman arrived in this city yesterday where he will hold a conference on the national nuclear plan and its future which is sponsored by the Salta University.

COUNTRY MAY LAUNCH SPACE SATELLITE WITHIN 5 YEARS

PY151707 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1326 GMT 15 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] Mondoza, 15 Nov (NA)--Gen Miguel Sanchez Pena, president of the National Commission for Space Research (CNIE), confirmed in this provincial capital that "within 5 years we can seriously think of having an Argentine space satellite weighing about 300 kilograms designed to detect natural resources for study." He emphasized that "the satellite's technology is quite within the range of what the country can do," and although he did not want to speak of costs, it is believed that it may cost about $100 million.

This belief was also shared by the former president of the CNIE, Eng Teofilo Tabanera, who said that "at this time, there is still no great opposition to the use of satellites, especially from the country's communication organizations."

Regarding costs and weights of satellites which could be put into orbit, Tabanera estimated that a satellite "could cost about $80 million and weigh not less than a ton" but explained that the system should have three satellites: two in space--in case one fails--and the other on the ground for continuation of the program, since a satellite has a lifespan of from 7 to 10 years.

The two experts, who were interviewed by a Mendoza newspaper, attended the inauguration of the second stage of the antihail defense program in San Martin Department, 40 kilometers from this capital. The program will permit the experimental protection of 110,000 hectares of grapes.

WORKERS ORGANIZATION REJECTS NEW LABOR UNION LAW

PY171827 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1115 GMT 16 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Nov (NA)--The United leadership of Argentine Workers (CUTA) has stated that "no union organization" will aceept the new labor union associations law, which has been labeled a "juridical aberration," and warned that "if there is going to be a confrontation, we will assume the responsibility for all its consequences." A CUTA communique released last night states: "The official who happens to be in power establishes regulations which serve management more than labor since it permits the management sector to encourage the growth of some organizations to the detriment of others."

The new regulation, the declaration states, "aims not only at dismembering the labor movement, but also at leaving the workers unprotected, hiding behind its labor facade a political objective: to separate the main segment of the national population from any future process." It also indicates that the law has "a succession of violations" of ILO regulations and that the most "flagrant of these is the dissolution of the General Labor Confederation (CGT)."

The CUTA communique adds: "More than an international violation, it is an insult to the Argentine workers due to the CGT's historic value and meaning to the labor movement." CUTA warns that "no union organizations will accept this law" and that "no one will adapt its structures to the new budgets" because "there is full awareness among workers that a recognition of this law will mean helping those who only thought of the labor movement as an instrument for their goals."

It warns that "every organization will start the appropriate legal proceedings--that is, member by member--to request before the courts an appeal to protect their social achievements." CUTA states: "As the social achievements have been made from funds taken from the workers' salaries and not from a contribution by management, we believe that justice will act in accordance with its usual independence."

The communique states in conclusion that "this new law shows the political face of the process and has the strange virtue of sending the labor movement into an area to which we did not believe it was necessary to return to settle disputes. Leaders and workers are aware of the times we are experiencing, of the siege to which we are subjected. Therefore, if there is going to be a confrontation, we will assume the responsibility for all its consequences."

Union sources indicate that the CUTA continues in permament session to define the strategy of their action to reject the law, and that there is a possibility that a plenum of secretaries general will be called to endorse the decisions adopted.

The CUTA editorial commission may prepare a project next week which will cover the entire national situation with "maturity and thoroughness" and go beyond the reform of union structure since it will include matters of national interest such as domestic and foreign policy, the economy and others. The possibility of concrete action to support the rejection of the law "was postponed for the time being," according to union sources at the end of a disorderly session held yesterday for the approval of the declaration.

CAMPORA'S HEALTH REPORTEDLY WORSENS

PY161718 Paris AFP in Spanish 0411 GMT 16 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 15 Nov (AFP)--According to unconfirmed reports early this morning, the health of former President Hector Campora, who has been under political asylum at the Mexican Embassy in Buenos Aires since 1976, has worsened. The former president, who is suffering from cancer, suddenly got worse, and it is possible that in the next few hours he will be taken to a hospital in this city for a biopsy.

Hospital Under Police Surveillance

PY161720 Beunos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1150 GMT 16 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 16 Nov (NA)--Policemen dressed in civilian cloths are carrying out an obvious surveillance of the Italian Hospital in this city. According to rumors, former President Hector Campora may be taken there in the next few hours from his refuge in the Mexican Embassy for a biopsy.

BRIEFS

SOUTHEAST ASIAN REFUGEES--Buenos Aires, 13 Nov (TELAM)--The fourth contingent of Southeast Asian refugees consisting of 178 persons arrived in the country last Sunday. This group is from Cambodia and Laos. There are 97 minors and 21 babies in this group. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1825 GMT 13 Nov 79 PY]

VISA AGREEMENT WITH PORTUGAL--Argentina and Portugal have reached an agreement abolishing the visa requirement for citizens of either of the two countries in order to visit the other for a period not exceeding 3 months. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Nov 79 PY]

MARITIME AGREEMENT--The Argentine secretary of maritime interests reported that Argentina has reached a maritime agreement with the FRG, the Netherlands, France and Belgium and with the group of "third flag" countries (Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Brazil). Through the agreement, Argentina will participate in maritime transport between Brazil and Europe with a benefit of about $8 million. [Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 14 Nov 79 p 12 PY]

LAMBRUSCHINI TO URUGUAY--Buenos Aires, 14 Nov (NA)--The commander of the Argentine Navy, Adm Armando Lambruschini, left for Montevideo today to attend the celebrations of the anniversary of the Uruguayan Navy. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1748 GMT 14 Nov 79 PY]

NEW SOCIAL ACTION SECRETARY--Buenos Aires, 15 Nov (TELAM)--Capt Luis Domingo Ugarte (Ret) has been sworn in as the new secretary of social action of the Social and Welfare Ministry. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1445 GMT 15 Nov 79 PY]

NATUSCH OUSTED; CONGRESS ELECTS LIDIA GUEILER PRESIDENT

Confusion Prevails Concerning Resignation

PA161634 Paris AFP in Spanish 1533 GMT 16 Nov 79 PA

[Text] La Paz, 16 Nov (AFP)--The Bolivian Armed Forces Command today issued an official communique denying that Col Alberto Natusch Busch has resigned from the presidency.

This denial of the various press reports on Natusch's resignation has created confusion in all Bolivian circles because according to the military communique, the Bolivian Army and president are awaiting the results of the talks among the armed forces, the parliament and the Bolivian Labor Central (COB) in order to consolidate the national pacification process. But even though today's military communique mentions the COB as a participant in those talks, that organization officially withdrew from them on Thursday.

Moreover, Gen Oscar Larrain, chief of the military delegation that negotiated with the National Congress until the early morning hours today, had stated earlier that all obstacles to an understanding had already been eliminated and that the armed forces recognized congressional power to find a solution to the country's political crisis.

Natusch's press minister Gonzalo Riveros has confirmed the official version that the president's cabinet is still awaiting the result of the negotiations currently underway between the National Congress and the armed forces. For his part, Natusch's personal secretary, Daniel Salamanca, has told newsmen that President Natusch is in his office and has not resigned. It is felt in La Paz that the above statements by Natusch government officials and the armed forces communique released today apparently deny General Larrain's statement to the press this morning.

For his part, Senate president, Catholic priest Leonidas Sanchez has denied the armed forces' communique on Natusch's resignation, alleging an agreement on this subject has already been reached with the military. According to Sanchez, the military sector's contradictory statements worry Congress (?for they) seek to prolong a frankly unsustainable situation.

To add to the confusion, there are opposing views in Congress as to who should be appointed the new president. While the majority believes legislative branch president Lidia Geiler should be appointed, other groups insist that Guevara Arze should remain in office.

Guevara for his part affirmed today at a news conference that he will not resign and that if Congress decides he must tender his resignation--since his mandate was born from the legislative branch--they will have to give me a suitable legal justification, because Congress cannot simply propose my resignation.

Resignation Reports 'Disgust' Natush

PY161925 Paris AFP in Spanish 1847 GMT 16 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 16 Nov (AFP)--Bolivian President Alberto Natusch Busch expressed in government palace today "the disgust of the government and armed forces over some confusing and groundless reports." Natusch referred to news media reports that he had resigned from the presidency this morning and said that "these reports intend to confuse the public under protection of the unrestricted freedom of the press, guaranteed by the revolutionary institutional government." Natusch added: "Some news media have been deceived into publishing false reports."

He said: "We are seeking a political solution which harmonizes the high interests of the fatherland, the respect for institutions and the mass participation of the majority sectors of the nation in the acts of government. It is now in the hands of the Congress to comply with the agreement between its leadership and the armed forces of the nation. At the present time it should be stressed that the armed forces are always willing to contribute to the political solution which is urgent for all Bolivians."

Natusch also stated that "the political plan of 1 November with the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI) and the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR) will remain in force for the good of the Bolivian people, irrespective of power changes which are always circumstantial and transient."

Natusch concluded: "I ask my comrades in the armed forces to maintain their calm together with their units which will preserve at any cost the dignity and honor of the tutelar institution of the fatherland."

Guevara Will Accept Congress Decision

PA161706 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1626 GMT 16 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpt] La Paz, 16 Nov (EFE)--President Walter Guevara told newsmen today he will accept the decision of Congress if it decides to cancel the 1-year term of government given to him in August. However, he explained that if the Congress accepts the formula of a joint government "it would strengthen" the position of a small number of coupist officers who are now "trying to win at the negotiations table what they lost in the battle against the people." He warned that a joint government is unconstitutional because the law only recognizes 3 branches--the legislative, executive and judiciary--and does not allow for the presence of a biparty government with paricipation of the armed forces.

Natusch Ousted From Power

PA161609 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1544 GMT 16 Nov 79 PA

[Text] La Paz, 16 Nov (EFE)--Col Alberto Natusch, who had been holding power in Bolivia ever since he staged a military coup 2 weeks ago to overthrow Walter Guevara, was dislodged from it last night as a result of an agreement between Congress and the armed forces.

Beginning today Congress will discuss the formation of a joint government with the armed forces or an eminently civilian government to rule the country during the next 9 months. General elections, already scheduled for May, will be held during the interval.

The announcement was made jointly by Congress President Lidia Guelier and Gen Oscar Larrain, representative of the armed forces and defense minister, following a long meeting that lasted until midnight Thursday. The agreement reached, in which the Bolivian Labor Central (COB) declined to participate in order to maintain its independence as a labor body, excludes both Natusch and Guevara from the executive branch. Guevara had been appointed provisional president by Congress on 8 August for 1 year.

Congress Elects Gueiler President

PY162349 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2344 GMT 16 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 16 Nov (LATIN)--The National Congress tonight unanimously elected Mrs Lidia Gueiler as interim president of the nation. Mrs Gueiler, 56, becomes the first woman to be named Bolivia's chief executive. Her mandate will last until 6 August 1980.

Congressional Resolution Appointing Gueiler

PY170030 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 2330 GMT 16 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The honorable National Congress, considering the need to normalize the institutional functions of the country within the context of the political constitution of the state and the real political factors created by the rupture of the post-electoral democratic process on 1 November, resolves:

1. To revoke the mandate invested on 6 August 1979 on Walter Guevara Arze, president of the honorable National Congress, to serve as interim president of the nation;

2. To invest, in accordance to Article 93 of the political constitution of the state, the mandate of president of the nation on the president of Chamber of Deputies, Lidia Gueiler Tejada, who will serve as interim president of the nation from this date until 6 August 1980 with all the prerrogatives granted by the constitution and the laws to the chief of state.

Given in the hall of sessions [indistinct due to applause].

President Gueiler Swearing-in Speech

PY170200 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0009 GMT 17 Nov 79 PY

[Text of inaugural speech by Bolivian Interim President Lidia Gueiler before the National Congress--live]

[Text] Dear Congressmen: This is obviously the most moving moment of my life, because I am assuming a great responsibility which you have entrusted to me. I believe that as president of both the National Congress and the Chamber of Deputies I have always practiced loyalty and discipline, having acted only as your spokesman, in compliance with your mandate. Today, this legally constituted branch, representing the Bolivian people, is charging me with a great responsibility.

I admit that perhaps I am not a great intellectual, but I want to state that having struggled 30 years for my people, grant me the authority to tell my people that I will continue to sacrifice for them, but with your help, who have also charged me with this great responsibility. [applause]

(?I have come to the conclusion) that one does not need to regard himself as either a rightist or a leftist, because everything comes down simply to steps one has to take: The significant, the really important things are the deeds one accomplishes in his lifetime. [applause] And my deeds will always be aimed toward the Bolivian people. My deeds will always be designed to look after the workers, to let the Bolivian people show that just as they can create problems, they can also solve them democratically, as a nation, as we have done now. [applause]

The Bolivian people ought to feel satisfied at this moment because they are back on the course of consolidating democracy. This course is now in your hands; only through pacification, understanding, holding hands with one another, will we be able to build a great country and establish democracy definitely and permanently; but not through hatred and rancor, because in this manner we will not be able to build a united fatherland. Let us overcome the black past, let us build a brilliant, enlightened future so that others may say: This is how Bolivians are. [applause]

Again I repeat to you all, as I said that time when thanks to all of you I, a woman, for the first time in Bolivia's history, assumed the presidency of this honorable Chamber of Deputies, that this honor and my permanent thoughts are for those first four glorious and courageous women who began to open the path toward our democracy. And these marvelous people, all of the people, workers, and everyone, because everyone in Bolivia has been capable of overcoming this crisis, and today we once again retake the path, that is, the path of democracy in our country. [sentence as heard]

Honoring these people, these women, I swear before you to defend this house of Congress, the house of the nation's constitution, and I want this responsibility to be fully understood because my only merit is that of having struggled for these people for 30 years. I swear before you [applause], I swear before all of you, but I swear as a truly revolutionary woman that I will obey the laws and I will have them obeyed. I will never swear in vain, it is better to die than to live as a slave. [applause]

And I wish to say, distinguished congressmen, that I feel an enormous nostalgia on leaving you temporarily. It is here that I have felt all the affection, all the sincerity and all the cooperation you have given me. This is why I say that I feel unhappy on having to leave temporarily, but you must always remember that there will be a woman taking on a great responsibility, very much greater than anything that has happened in our history. You know, and are aware, that this is the most difficult type of government and if you abandon me it will also be a government of failure.

With you there is responsibility, because you are leading me to assume the responsibility of governing this nation. And I tell all of you, without exception, without sectarianism and without any type of political distinctions, that the fatherland comes first, never last. The fatherland first and then, yes, I will say I am happy, mission accomplished. Thank you. [applause]

Gueiler Addresses Nation

FY170130 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur in Spanish 0049 GMT 17 Nov 79 FY

[Speech delivered by President Lidia Gueiler from the balcony of the Presidential Palace on 16 November--recorded]

[Text] [Passage drowned out by cheers] Many times in life one commits mistakes and I believe we all have, but the important attitude is to draw a line on the dark past and look forward to the brilliant light of the future, toward the consolidation of our democracy [passage drowned out by cheers]. With understanding and union among all Bolivians, we will once again show to the world that we Bolivians are capable of solving our own problems [passage drowned by cheers]. I feel obliged to ask you (?to recognize) that this solution adopted by the National Congress to reinstate peace in the country has been backed by the understanding of the armed forces and the Bolivian Labor Central [passage drowned out by cheers].

This tranquillity which has been given back to the country should also be a commitment on my part with all the Bolivian people, with every one of you for the support and adherence you are showing to me at this time. At the same time I must ask the people to remain calm and serene. Thank you for all the collaboration [passage drowned out by cheers].

Natusch Farewell Message

PY170258 Paris AFP in Spanish 0219 GMT 17 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 16 Nov (AFP)--Col Alberto Natusch bade farewell to the presidency tonight, saying that "we do not have bills to pay to anyone."

Natusch governed Bolivia for 16 days without leaving the Presidential Palace for a single moment after going in with the backing of tanks and infantrymen. He referred to his coup as an "institutional movement for revolution and progress, thinking of the country's future."

He stated: "At all times we acted with a great sense of responsibility and respect for human rights, because what we sought was the renewal of generations and democratic pathways for Bolivia as the deepest need of the country." Natusch concluded by saying: "We sought to launch a leftist movement of national liberation to achieve progress for our people, but unfortunately we were not understood."

Details on Gueiler's Assumption of Power

PY170228 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0138 GMT 17 Nov 79 PY

[By Rene Villegas]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 16 Nov (LATIN)--Lidia Gueiler, a militant leftist, tonight assumed the presidency of Bolivia, thus ending a political crisis which had engulfed the country in the wake of the coup staged by Col Alberto Natusch on 1 November.

As Lidia Gueiler arrived at the Quemado Palace, Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Gen Eden Castillo told her, "Madame President, we turn this palace over to you." Mrs Gueiler, a professional accountant, wore the presidential sash which ousted President Guevara Arze had put for safekeeping in the vault of the Central Bank located near the Quemado Palace. As General Castillo escorted President Gueiler up the stairs to the presidential office, he told her, "May the divine providence enlighten your actions."

Approximately 5,000 people quickly gathered under the balcony of the Presidential Palace chanting, "The people united will never be defeated, President Lidia." Mrs Gueiler came out to the balcony with her arms raised and with tears in her eyes threw kisses to the people below. "I am here because you, my dear people, have so decided; but I am also on this balcony after 30 years of revolutionary struggle for the liberation of my beloved people," she said as the people greeted her with shouts of "long live our president." As the people asked that the army go back to the barracks, Mrs Gueiler added: "No more reprisals or revenge. The country must move forward to its bright future."

About a hundred journalists, along with photographers and cameramen, asked the president to let them into the Red Room of the Presidential Palace to ask her questions. She told the journalists, most of them representatives of foreign media, I am very happy. This is a new revolutionary victory for my people. Most assuredly the military coups are over in Bolivia because the people have said so."

Lidia Gueiler was exiled in Chile during the Banzer government and expressed her deep affection for the Chilean people who have always been good and hospitable to her, but said nothing about the severed relations with that country.

Mrs Gueiler, a long-time revolutionary militant, joined the ranks of the once-powerful Nationalist Revolutionary Movement in 1946 and, among other posts, she held the post of charge d'affaires of the Bolivian Embassy in Bonn and of representative to the Inter-American Women's Union in Washington. She was born in Cochabamba in central Bolivia and has full command of the Quechua language, spoken by the natives of that Bolivian valley, in addition to English and German.

Fists in the air, the inhabitants of La Paz took to the streets tonight to hail democracy and to improvise celebrations in the working-class areas which had erected barricades during the so-called bloody week which in turn will pass into history along with the name of Colonel Natusch. Caravans of vehicles headed for the downtown area of this city, with 700,000 inhabitants, to add the honking of their horns to the general rejoicing.

In Cochabamba, Mrs Gueiler's birthplace 430 kilometers southeast of here, an incredible fiesta was being held, according to the assertion of a radio reporter who compared the popular rejoicing with that which was demonstrated in 1963 when the national football team of Bolivia obtained the South American football championship. The reporter said that the very large crowd was brandishing sticks and stones as a symbol of the popular uprising of La Paz when students and workers attacked the tanks and armored vehicles of the army, which supported Natusch, with such weapons.

Long live the COB (the workers central) and long live the people, were the general shouts in this city, which has already benefited from the first decree issued by Dona Lidia, as the new chief of state has come to be popularly known: the lifting of the state of siege.

REPORTAGE ON GUEILER ACTIVITIES IN OFFICE

Gueiler-Natusch Meeting Reported

PY170255 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 17 Nov 79 PY

[Text] We are in direct telephone contact with Dr Benjamin Miguel Harb. [Begin telephone conversation] ...At the presidency, madame president is feeling slightly tired and she is resting at a house near Government House. She is in perfect health and at this moment is resting for a short time.

[Question] Doctor, some troops are at this moment in the neighborhood of Government House. Could you tell us why these troops are in the neighborhood of Government House?

[Answer] Quite surely. It is in order to maintain public order and in order to curb any excess of enthusiasm.

[Question] Dr Benjamin Miguel, we also have information referring to an interview between the interim constitutional president, Lidia Gueiler Tejada, and Col Alberto Natusch at Government House a few moments ago. Could you expand on this information?

[Answer] Yes, of course. The president has met with Natusch and the High Military Command with some national representatives present in which the desire was expressed for maintaining order and peace and for working jointly, as Bolivians united by one destiny in favor of the country. The best of goodwill was shown by the two sides to continue with the task of national reconstruction united in one destiny. At the same time both Natusch and the High Military Command have wished the president the best of success despite the serious circumstances and economic difficulties in which the country finds itself.

[Reporter] Dr Benjamin Miguel, we thank you very much for your...

[Miguel] At your orders, and we will try and keep in touch with the people through your radio station and others. Thank you very much. [end telephone conversation]

Gueiler Assesses Political Future

PY171723 Paris AFP in Spanish 1555 GMT 17 Nov 79 PY

[Text] 17 Nov (AFP)--Lidia Gueiler, the first woman to become president of Bolivia, has told Augusto Montesinos, special correspondent for the Caracas morning paper EL NACIONAL, that the causes of the coup d'etat against her predecessor Walter Guevara Arze were the lack of communication and understanding between the two powers of the state, as well as personal ambitions. Gueiler added: "I feel I am one of the main authors of the solution of this problem. I have worked day and night and now it is necessary to assess the attitude of the armed forces. This is a historic moment."

Gueiler said that as a woman who has been in politics for 30 years, she realizes that the present time is very difficult for Bolivia and that this is one of the few times since the foundation of the republic that such an acute crisis has appeared in the economic, political and social spheres. "But my fighting spirit, my willingness to assume responsibilities will allow me to contribute to democracy in Bolivia," she said. She also said that if Bolivia has a team of unselfish leaders who are aware of the real situation of the country, "I believe it has an extraordinary future, because it has been shown once more that its people are marvelous and know their problems and how to solve them well."

The Bolivian president further said that in foreign policy she will try to maintain the most cordial relations with all countries, "always seeking dialog to promote our development." She said: "I am convinced that only brotherhood among peoples makes the nations great." After expressing her great regard for Venezuela, she said that "I am now confident that President (Luis) Herrera Campins will come to Bolivia." Herrera Campins canceled his planned trip to Bolivia because of the crisis in the Altiplano country caused by the coup d'etat.

Gueiler asserted that recent events in Bolivia are "a victory for democracy, both for Bolivia and Latin America." She added: "Fate has now placed me in this position and the Bolivian people should feel sure that I will do absolutely everything for the rest of my life to further the stability of a wholly consolidated democracy."

Cabinet To Be Formed

PY171751 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1638 GMT 17 Nov 79 PY

[By Gerardo Irusta]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 17 Nov (LATIN)--President Geuiler was busy today with the task of forming a cabinet after being appointed president last night by the Congress in the final chapter of the severe political crisis which shook the country for 16 days. A few hours after her appointment last night for a 1-year interim term, political leaders met the president at government palace to nominate the members of the cabinet.

Gueiler: People Defeated Natusch

PA181415 Paris AFP in Spanish 1224 GMT 18 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Madrid, 18 Nov (AFP)--In an interview in the newspaper EL PAIS today, Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler, the first woman to hold power in that country, says the people's unity defeated Col Alberto Natusch. Natusch, who overthrew President Guevara, resigned Friday after 16 days of de facto government.

The Bolivian people, President Gueiler added, can only breathe when there is freedom, and the military officers or any other political group that may want to interrupt the democratic process must bear this in mind. Colonel Natusch made a serious mistake by taking over without considering the people's opinion. There is political maturity in Bolivia now, the country has made great political advances--things that were done before cannot be done now, she said.

There are no losers or winners; we do not want that. I believe the armed forces as well as Natusch were willing to give up many things in order to restore liberties, guarantees and well-being to Bolivia, Lidia Gueiler said. The president denied that military protection for her government had been agreed on. She said Natusch's behavior comes under military jurisdiction.

There are new promotions, and we hope that the traditional leaders such as Paz Estenssoro and Siles Zuazo as well as the new leaders will also assume their responsibilities, she concluded.

BIOGRAPHY OF PRESIDENT LIDIA GUEILER

PY171717 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1057 GMT 17 Nov 79 PY

[By Rene Villegas]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 17 Nov (LATIN)--Lidia Gueiler, an accountant of revolutionary beliefs from a long leftist struggle, last night became the first woman to govern Bolivia, a country traditionally run by the military and by lawyers.

Gueiler, born on 28 August 1926 in Cochabamba, in the central region of the country and the third most important city, emerged last night as the democratic solution to the institutional crisis created by the 188th coup in the turbulent Bolivian political history. She went to primary and secondary school at the American Institute, a school which years ago was reserved for the children of U.S. and English residents in this capital.

At an early age she joined the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR), the powerful political party which--supported by the armed people in revolt--defeated the army in bloody fighting in 1952, took power and remained in government for 12 years.

For many MNR militants the name of Lidia Gueiler is an important one along with the historic leaders of this party, some of whom at around 70 years of age are still struggling for the political control of the nation: Former Presidents Victor Paz Estenssoro, Hernan Siles Zuazo and Walter Guevara Arze, all founders of the MNR. Separated by ideological differences, all of these leaders--supported by the highest Bolivian labor leader, Juan Lechin Oquendo, 69--make up the old revolutionary guard in this country but still have political influences three decades after the founding of the party.

Lidia Gueiler, several years younger, is part of a new generation which tried to give new life to the movement's main structure, but which also broke from it when the party was divided and followed the leadership of Lechin Oquendo, who in 1967 founded the Revolutionary Party of the Nationalist Left (PRIN) of Trotskiyite tendency. Renounced for her combative militancy in this political sector during a time when feminism condemned the participation of women in Bolivian politics, Gueiler headed the revolutionary command of PRIN women for a long time. She then broke with Lechin in 1978, accusing him of exercising a hegemonic mentality over the party when he accepted a dissident sector of the Revolutionary Front of the Left (FRI), which named its own candidate--the pro-Chinese leader Casiano Amurrio--during the general elections that year.

When a second national election was held in 1979 due to a military coup which overthrew the previous one, the new Bolivian president decided to support the MNR center alliance headed by her old boss, Victor Paz Estenssoro. Elected deputy as the representative of this coalition, Gueiler became president of the Chamber of Deputies and later, after the appointment of Senate President Walter Guevara Arze as interim president, she became president of the National Congress.

Her revolutionary image as a result of her combativeness during the 1952 insurrection, carrying a rifle, made her a virtual leftist leader in the Congress, from which she received unanimous support last night to become president of the republic with military approval.

Former charge d'affaires of the Bolivian Embassy in the FRG and former representative to the Inter-American Women's Union in Washington, she said 2 months ago that her political figure is the result of 30 years of revolutionary struggle for the liberation of her people. These remarks were made during her brief appointment as interim president in October when President Guevara Arze went to Panama for the ratification of the transfer of the Canal Zone.

Twice divorced and the mother of two daughters, she lived for 6 years in exile in Chile, to whose people she expressed immense gratitude tonight. She speaks fluent Quechua--the language of my people, she said on that occasion. She can also carry on a conversation in English and German as a result of her missions abroad.

GUEVARA SAYS HIS CLANDESTINE GOVERNMENT SAVED DEMOCRACY

PY171429 Paris AFP in Spanish 0321 GMT 17 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 17 Nov (AFP)--Former Bolivian President Walter Guevara Arze stated here today that "we can say without any false pride that our underground government has saved Bolivian dignity." He added: "If it had yielded to the temptation to seek asylum in some foreign embassy, we could not now enjoy the return to democracy in this nation so afflicted with coups d'etat." He concluded: "I have confidence in the future of Bolivian democracy, and this experience will be a lesson to those who are tempted to stage coups, both soldiers and civilians." Guevara refused to make any comments on the present president, Lidia Gueiler Tejada.

BRIEFS

NEW MINING OFFICIAL--Engineer Jose Guillermo Torrez has been appointed new manager of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL) replacing Hugo Zapata. [La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0340 GMT 15 Nov 79 PY]

CHURCH REQUESTS INVESTIGATION OF 320 GRAVES

PY150011 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1729 GMT 14 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 14 Nov (LATIN)--The Catholic Church has asked the courts to investigate 320 graves at the main cemetery here which could hold the remains of alleged missing prisoners, according to court sources. The vicar general of the Santiago archbishopric, Msgr Ignacio Ortuzar, has made this request to the court of appeals of Pedro Aguirre Cerda Department, according to the sources.

In the section called "Sitio 2" [site 2], there are 320 graves marked with crosses with no names but with the years 1973 and 1974, while others carry the letters NN, meaning unknown person.

The same source indicated that "60 percent of the graves have no markings other than the dates September and October 1973 and 1974" while "a few have names written with white paint."

The reports on alleged arrests and disappearances were submitted to this court after the supreme court ordered most of the lower courts to investigate such charges 8 months ago.

At the same time, spokesmen for the Santiago Institute of Forensic Medicine reported that the graves are those of unknown persons who were not claimed by their relatives within the specified period of time and were thus buried there.

Relatives Issue Statement

PY150015 Paris AFP in Spanish 2013 GMT 14 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 14 Nov (AFP)--Relatives of missing Chileans today charged the military government with covering up human rights violations perpetrated by security services. This statement was made shortly after the Catholic Church reported the discovery of a mass burial of approximately 300 bodies in plot 29 of the Santiago general cemetery.

The group of relatives of missing prisoners reaffirmed that this discovery, together with several past cases "proves the horrible manner in which a policy of extermination of dissidents, which can only be called genocide, has been followed under the current regime.

The organization issued a communique saying that the remains found in the unmarked graves at the main cemetery here are those of some of the 669 missing persons whose records were submitted to the court by high-ranking church officials.

"The direct responsibility of the military regime in these repugnant events forces us to directly petition the government to provide the true status of each one of the missing prisoners," the communique added.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE--The French Government has approved the appointment of Juan Jose Fernandez as the new Chilean ambassador to France. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Nov 79 PY]

JUDGE ORDERS IMPRISONMENT OF COMMUNIST

PY131428 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 13 Nov 79 p 29 PY

[Excerpt] The fifth criminal court judge has changed the order of arrest of Alfonso Silva Quintana to one of imprisonment. Silva is charged with the alleged violation of Law No 209 and with the fact that, in his interrogation, he stated that he was a communist by conviction although he was not a member of the Communist Party.

Silva Quintana had been detained for 10 years in various police stations for having been in Moscow, where he was trained, and for having carried out activities on behalf of the Communist Party. During his interrogation, Silva confirmed almost every answer he made in his declaration to the authorities of the investigations department.

VASCONSELLOS NOW UNDER 'PREVENTIVE IMPRISONMENT'

PY150236 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 14 Nov 79 p 17 PY

[Excerpt] Julio Cesar Vasconsellos' arrest has been converted into imprisonment by 3d criminal court Judge Elpidio Orlando Luraghi in court proceedings for alleged violation of Law 323 regarding magistrate's privileges.

The court's resolution also imposed fines on Vasconsellos' properties up to 100,000 guaranies "to cover any possible civil responsibility." The defense immediately proceeded to appeal the resolution and the case has been submitted to the appeals court.

Judge Luraghi stated in his decision that summoned Vasconsellos to the court for questioning that he was told the reasons for his detention and prosecution, and that, in the judge's opinion, "there is enough evidence to consider him liable for the crime of which he is accused and that, consequently, the conversion of preventive arrest into preventive imprisonment is in order."

PAPER CRITICIZES ABUSES OF STATE OF SIEGE

PY141731 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 10 Nov 79 p 12 PY

[Editorial: "The State of Siege Does Not Grant Discretionary Powers"]

[Text] Article 79 of the constitution does not grant the executive branch discretionary power to deprive any person it chooses of his freedom. In fact, there are several requirements which should be met before restricting a person's freedom under the state of siege.

The first requirement is that the state of siege be in force.

The second requirement is that there should be at least some evidence that the persons whose freedom is being restricted have participated in the event which caused the declaration of a state of siege, which can only be imposed by international conflict or war, foreign invasion, domestic unrest or a "serious threat" from any of these events.

The importance of the second requirement is stressed in Article 79 itself, which adds as a sort of confirmation that the state of siege should "always satisfy the purpose for which it is imposed."

Finally, since Article 79 does not contain any exceptions to Article 59 of the constitution, according to which any detention, except when a criminal is caught red-handed, requires "a written order by a competent authority," it must be understood that a written order is also required to make an arrest under Article 79. Otherwise, there would be a contradiction between the two articles.

In practice, however, these legal requirements have rarely or never been taken into account with the single exception of the formal requirements for imposing the state of siege.

For many decades the executive branch seems to have felt certain that the proclamation of the state of siege alone was enough for it to proceed to detain or confine persons without any need for a written order or a reason explaining the relationship between the restriction of personal freedom and the reasons for the state of siege.

As for the judicial branch, it has not only encouraged that belief in the executive, it has also added a few more elements. First, it has made it procedurally impossible to plead and take into consideration that the requirement of the written order is not being met in some specific case, and that there should be a relationship between the reasons for the implementation of the state of siege and the restriction of personal freedom. Furthermore, the supreme court does not require the personal appearance of the person detained when handling a "habeas corpus" case. It merely accepts the police report that restriction of freedom is ordered under Article 79.

It is due to this that restrictions on the freedom of certain people continue in our country today, and it cannot be definitely known--not even by the courts in charge--whether the detentions comply with the constitution or whether they are based on other reasons.

There is no reason for this. It is appropriate to point out that nothing prevents those who essentially abide by the law from also complying with its formal aspects. If this is not the case, it is vital to find ways to solve it.

Alcibiades Gonzalez del Valle, reporter for this newspaper, is now detained under Article 79 of the constitution.

This situation makes the handling of the problem even more urgent for us because it could also involve a restriction on freedom of expression.

The state of siege, rightly or wrongly, has been part of the nation's life for several decades, having been renewed by every government in power during that period. Therefore, it is even more necessary for us to start pointing out, at least, how it should be applied considering that its objective is not the imposition of discretionary power but the defense of the constitution itself and the authorities named by it, that is, the freedom of the people and the legitimacy of the public powers.

PRESIDENT CONFIRMS CAPTURE OF U.S., SPANISH TUNA BOATS

PA161517 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0203 GMT 16 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpt] Lima, 15 Nov (EFE)--Peruvian President Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez confirmed today the capture of three tuna boats--two U.S. and one Spanish--which were fishing without permits in the Peruvian 200-mile zone.

President Morales Bermudez stressed that the Peruvian Navy, in making the capture, acted in conformity with Peruvian laws. He said this "does not entail a big problem," but the navy, which is charged with such cases, must insure compliance with Peruvian laws.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO LEAVE POST TO ENTER POLITICS

PA141904 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0215 GMT 14 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 13 Nov (EFE)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Carlos Garcia Bedoya confirmed here today that he will leave his post before 18 November to become involved in politics.

Garcia Bedoya denied he is the presidential candidate of any political party or that he might become a unifying figure among Peru's three most important parties--the Aprist Party of Peru, (PAP), [words indistinct]. According to him, these are groundless rumors, and he explained that he is leaving the Foreign Ministry to participate in Peru's active political life and cooperate with civilian forces in achieving the democratic stability "we all want."

Asked at what political level he would participate and for what party, Garcia Bedoya responded that the first question will depend on his chances for participation in Peru's political future.

Concerning the second question, he said he is not connected with any party and added: "I am an independent man willing to cooperate with those interested in guaranteeing democracy and progress."

Regarding his political position, he said he tends toward the left, understanding this to favor democracy and freedom.

APRA, which has defined itself as democratic leftists, is one of the parties it was rumored Garcia Bedoya would join.

According to Garcia Bedoya, he is not a member of the totalitarian or Marxist left; rather, he is a social democrat in the Latin American sense.

INTERIOR MINISTER NAMED ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER

PA161451 Paris AFP in Spanish 0116 GMT 16 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpt] Lima, 15 Nov (AFP)--Interior Minister Gen Fernando Velit will be acting foreign minister of Peru as of 16 November in view of incumbent Garcia Bedoya's resignation, President Francisco Morales Bermudez has announced.

He added that new foreign minister has not yet been appointed but reliable sources have hinted it might be Arturo Salazar, ambassador to Ecuador or Juan Jose Calle, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry.

CUBAN EXILES ARRIVE IN CARACAS

PA181735 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1458 GMT 18 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 18 Nov (EFE)--A new contingent of Cuban exiles, totaling 80, arrived here last night from Havana.

The recently arrived exiles include former labor leader David Salvador, who expressed his appreciation to the various Venezuelan labor organizations which negotiated his release with Fidel Castro in brief statements to the press. Salvador was secretary general of the Confederation of Workers of Cuba in 1960 and served a 10-year prison sentence.

The 80 exiles include children, women and elderly people who are relatives of the released prisoners and who will reside in Venezuela.

IRANIAN EMBASSY COMMUNIQUE EXPLAINS INCIDENTS IN TEHRAN

PA161658 Paris AFP in Spanish 1609 GMT 16 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 16 Nov (AFP)--The Iranian Embassy in Venezuela has released a communique blaming the United States for the seizure of its embassy in Tehran. The communique begins by stating that before the shah arrived in the United States, the U.S. charge d'affaires met with the Iranian prime minister and foreign minister at that time to tell them the shah had insisted on going to the United States to receive medical treatment for cancer. According to the communique, the U.S. diplomat was warned then the shah's arrival in the United States would negatively affect Iranian national feelings and bilateral relations.

The communique adds that several days later, and displaying total disregard and lack of respect for Iranian national feelings, the U.S. Government notified the Tehran government the shah had arrived in New York. According to the communique, the United States refused to let two Iranian doctors examine the shah in order to confirm his disease. The document adds the embassy was seized in order to show the U.S. intentions to the world.

It also states that in the wake of the embassy's seizure in Tehran, several documents have been found which clearly indicate the shah's visit to the United States in search of medical treatment was merely a maneuver to get him into the country.

For all these reasons, the U.S. Government is considered responsible for the incidents that have taken place in Tehran and the blocking of Iranian reserves in U.S. banks constitutes an essentially imperialist action aimed at making Iran yield to U.S. domination.

TEACHERS TO RESUME CLASSES ON MONDAY

PA170436 Paris AFP in Spanish 0353 GMT 17 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpt] Caracas, 16 Nov (AFP)--Education Minister Rafael Fernandez Heres said here tonight that the 200,000 Venezuelan teachers who have been on strike since 7 November will return to classes Monday. The minister announced that he reached an agreement with the Confederation of Workers of Venezuela [CTV] which was mediating the conflict. The teachers and professors will resume classes on Monday as a result of this agreement. However, the minister did not discuss the agreement in detail.

IRANIAN DIPLOMAT HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCES IN MEXICO CITY

Explains Government's Intentions

FL161239 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Nov 79 FL

[Excerpts] In a press conference held in Mexico City, the Iranian charge d'affaires in Mexico announced that his country will file a formal petition with The Hague International Court for the extradition of the former shah if Mexico grants the deposed monarch political asylum once again.

The Tehran government will also file a demand for the return of the millions of dollars recently invested by Reza Pahlavi in Mexico. The Iranian diplomat, Manouchehr Kazemi, commenting on the possible return of the former monarch to Mexico, stated: We know that the deposed shah has made great investments in Mexico, and we have told the Mexican Government that his investments are illegal. We are preparing a supporting document to present to the international courts.

The diplomat also said that his country is seriously studying the possibility of closing its embassy in Mexico if the former shah is granted political asylum and in response to Mexico's decision to close its embassy in Tehran last Monday.

Asks Shah Be Denied Visa

PA170244 Paris AFP in Spanish 0154 GMT 17 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Nov (AFP)--Manouchehr Kazemi, Iranian charge d'affaires, said here today that Iran trusts Mexico will close its door to the former shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

The diplomat added that his country hopes Mexico will not grant a visa to the shah again because the Iranians want to bring him to Iran to try him for the thousands of murders he ordered during his regime.

Kazemi, who held a news conference 24 hours ago to announce the intention of his government to seize Reza Pahlavi's assets throughout the world, summoned reporters again to deny a report which appeared in a local newspaper saying that if the former shah returns to Mexico, the Iranians residing here will leave immediately.

If the ousted tyrant returns to Mexico, we will wait for instructions from the Ayatollah Khomeyni before making any decisions, Kazemi stressed.

Finally, he said the Iranian Embassy in Mexico is his responsibility because the Iranian Government has not yet appointed an ambassador. Iran was offended by the Mexican authorities allowing the former shah to enter Mexico.

SHAH SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE IN CUERNAVACA MONDAY

PA181714 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1634 GMT 18 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Nov (EFE)--The shah of Iran and his party will arrive in Mexico Monday, the independent morning newspaper EXCELSIOR reported today.

The paper noted that his time of arrival is not known and it did not name the source of its information. However, it stressed that everything is ready to receive the exiled shah in the Cuernavaca home where he resided until he left for New York for medical treatment.

EXCELSIOR also reported that authorities of Cuernavaca are drafting a plan to keep the shah's bodyguards from bothering people.

According to the report, the residents of Cuernavaca are not concerned about the shah, "who very seldom goes out or lets himself be seen," but about the bodyguards who surround him.

The paper cited Cuernavaca Mayor Jose Castillor as saying "we cannot allow the presence of these persons to disrupt the peace of the city."

It is not known if the shah will arrive at the Mexico City airport or at the small airport in Chilpancingo, approximately 200 km southwest of Mexico City, where only small planes can land.

EXCELSIOR stated that visas for the shah and his retinue were processed at the Mexican Consulate in New York on Friday.

PARTY ASKS GOVERNMENT TO PREVENT RETURN OF SHAH

PA150049 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The Mexican Democratic Party has asked the government to prevent the return of the former shah, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, whose presence in Mexico is a shame to the nation. Deputy Ernesto Guzman, party spokesman, said the shah's return would be an offense and an undignified submission to U.S. pressure.

COMMUNIST PARTY SAYS U.S. TRYING TO DISCREDIT IRAN

PA151847 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The Mexican Communist Party [PCM] has accused the U.S. Government of promoting an international campaign to discredit the Iranian revolution.

The PCM said the United States wants to justify an aggressive escalation which could harm Iran's independence. In a press communique, the PCM stressed the capitalist news agencies have already begun to report that Venezuela and Mexico could replace Iran's petroleum supplies to the United States.

Meanwhile, Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda said in Brasilia his country will accept the overthrown shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, if he wishes to return.

TWO DEPORTED IRANIAN STUDENTS SEEKING ASYLUM

PA180326 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0150 GMT 18 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Tijuana, Mexico, 18 Nov (EFE)--Two Iranian students who were deported by the U.S. Government in retaliation for the occupation of its embassy in Tehran are under arrest here, police reported today.

Sarshid Ziai and Amir Hossein, San Diego State University architecture and business administration students, respectively, were turned over to local authorities by U.S. immigration officials.

The two Iranian students said they had been deported because of the critical situation between their country and the United States. They said they do not sympathyze with the Ayatollah Khomeyni's government.

Ziai said, "I do not want to take the life of the shah of Iran, Mohamed Reza Pahlevi, although I do not want him to live, because he has killed too many people and has stolen too much money." He added that in his own way the shah sought happiness for his fellow citizen, but "in the wrong way."

The two students said they cannot return to their country because they are opposed to the new government's policies. They also cannot stay in the United States because they are afraid of becoming vicims of the conflict between the two countries.

"We will seek asylum in any of the embassies in Mexico. We do not want to stay in prison as common criminals," they said.

They later said Iranian students in the United States disapprove of the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Iran. Finally, they said their fellow countrymen living in San Diego are being harassed and even threatened because of the crisis between their country and the United States.

TOWN SHAKEN BY EARTHQUAKES FOUR CONSECUTIVE DAYS

PA180229 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0122 GMT 18 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Pinotepa Nacional, Mexico, 17 Nov (EFE)--For the fourth consecutive day, this southeastern Mexican town was shaken by an earthquake today, causing panic among the population and cracking some buildings. The earthquake registered 4.5 on the Richter scale, which the national seismological institute reported as being very light.

In the past 4 days, other tremors have shaken Pinotepa, which is located in an active earthquake zone. No injuries or deaths have resulted from the earthquake and property damage has been slight. However, people are frightened as the tremors have been frequent. Pinotepa is located in the state of Oaxaca, 600 km southeast of the Mexican capital.

PEMEX ANNOUNCES OIL EXPORTS TO YUGOSLAVIA

PA182044 Paris AFP in Spanish 1833 GMT 18 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Nov (AFP)--Mexico will sell 3,000 barrels of oil per day to Yugoslavia beginning next year, the state-owned Mexican petroleum company announced here today. It did not mention the exact day on which the operation will begin.

It was added that Yugoslavia will pay the same international price that Mexico will set next year for its foreign clients. After Spain and France, Yugoslavia becomes the third European nation to purchase Mexican oil. Mexico also sells to Israel and the United States. It will also export oil to Japan, Brazil and Costa Rica next year.

COSTA RICA

SALVADORAN JUNTA MEMBERS SEEK 'RAPPROCHEMENT' IN 20 NOV VISIT

PA170057 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2326 GMT 16 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 16 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon described next Tuesday's visit by authorities of the governing junta of El Salvador as part of a tour in search of mutual rapprochement. According to official confirmation this week, Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano and lawyer Guillermo Manuel Ungo, both members of the governing junta of El Salvador, will visit San Jose on Tuesday, 20 November, to meet with President Rodrigo Carazo Odio and other Costa Rican Government officials.

The Salvadoran officials will arrive at noon (1800 GMT), have lunch with their Costa Rican colleagues, and hold talks during the rest of the afternoon. They will return to their country on the same day.

The Salvadoran delegation will include Foreign Minister Hector Dada Hirezi, the minister or deputy minister of economy, and other officials.

The Costa Rican officials who will participate in the talks, aside from President Carazo, include the second vice president of the republic, Jose Miguel Alfaro, and the ministers of foreign relations, economy and public security. They are Rafael Angel Calderon, Fernando Altmann Ortiz and Juan Jose Echeverria, respectively.

Foreign Minister Calderon told ACAN-EFE the meeting will discuss problems related to the Central American Common Market (MCC). If the results are positive, as expected, there may be a proposal drafted to give new life to the stagnant economic integration process of the area.

EL SALVADOR

JUNTA MEMBERS TO VISIT NICARAGUA 22 NOV

PA182056 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1851 GMT 18 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano and Guillermo Manuel Ungo, members of the Salvadoran revolutionary junta, will visit Costa Rica on Tuesday for less than 24 hours. They will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Hector Dada Hirezi and Integration Undersecretary Oscar Menjivar. The visit is aimed at establishing direct contact with Costa Rican authorities and discussing common problems.

On 22 November, after attending a reception for the diplomatic corps accredited in San Salvador on 21 November, Colonels Majano, Ungo and Roman Mayorga Quiroz of the government junta, will leave for Nicaragua accompanied by Dada Hirezi, Deputy Foreign Minister Hector Oqueli Colindres and three officers of the Salvadoran armed forces. The visit to Nicaragua will also last less than 24 hours and will be made for the same reasons as that to Costa Rica.

JUNTA PROMISES TO TRANSFER POWER TO ELECTION WINNERS

PA180414 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2250 GMT 17 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 17 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Government will transfer power to the winner of elections to be held in due time as a result of the democratic process opened in the country, Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the revolutionary junta, said today. Speaking at a graduation ceremony for 21 officers of the Capt Gen Gerardo Barrios military school, among whom are two Panamanians and a Taiwanese, Majano said that since 15 October when President Carlos Humberto Romero was overthrown, all members of the Salvadoran Armed Forces have been ordered "to identify themselves with their own people."

Colonel Majano reiterated the armed forces' promise to give the country a new social order within a democratic-republican system. He said this new trend will bring about the common objectives of peace, equality and justice. He said the armed forces will support respect for human dignity and the [word indistinct] of the family, the moral and Christian spirit on which Salvadorans base their aspirations for justice.

Economically, they are going to develop the benefits obtained from national resources and the people's work for the welfare of the majority. Militarily, the Salvadoran Armed Forces will fully support this structure and will guarantee the democratic process.

Colonel Majano said the Salvadoran people have confidence in the current trend as "the only opportunity to carry out peaceful change." He noted that the coups d'etat in El Salvador in 1944, 1948, 1960 and 1961 were carried out by leaders who neither made the changes they intended to nor fulfilled the people's aspirations. He said on this occasion the military is supported by all officers "who," he said, "are aware of their duties."

Mario Andino, one of the three civilians who together with the two colonels comprise the Salvadoran revolutionary junta, reiterated that this is a transition government determined to break away from the past "and establish conditions allowing for signficant and substantial changes in the country's life." He said the young officers are united with the people in the reconstruction and recovery of the country. Andino said the civilian-military brotherhood will reap great collective benefits. He urged the new graduates, who joined the ranks of the Salvadoran Army today, to remain vigilant to insure equality and justice and eradicate corruption.

Roman Mayorga Quiroz also spoke during the ceremony stressing the need for changes in El Salvador and the revolutionary junta's decision to carry them out.

The ambassadors of Spain, Chile, Guatemala, Panama and the United States delivered special awards to the honor graduates during the Salvadoran military school's 48th graduation ceremony.

MPL Rejects Junta, Elections

PA171312 Paris AFP in Spanish 2258 GMT 16 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Peoples Liberation Movement [Movimiento de Liberacion Popular--MPL] appeared here today and expressed its opposition to the governing junta, which it considers a continuation of the previous regime. The MPL, moderate leftists, according to political observers, will not try to register as a party but will be a group of citizens vigilant and ready to oppose any movement designed to deceive the people, its leaders, Fabio Castillo and Mario Lopez, stated.

Castillo, former presidential candidate and member of the governing junta in 1960 that overthrew President Lemus, was in exile in Costa Rica. Along with Professor Lopez, he announced the program of the new organization, and both expressed their rejection of the junta's offer to hold free elections. They said that "in El Salvador these have always been a farce." They did express support for nationalization of the banks and foreign trade as well as the agrarian reform.

The symbol of the new group is a five-pointed star which represents, according to the leaders, the equity with which they will carry out their activities.

Meanwhile, the occupation of the Salvadoran Social Security Institute was settled with an agreement reached between the workers and management on wage adjustments and better working conditions. The workers' demand for dismissal of the institute's director, however, was turned down.

The calm which appeared to be returning gradually to San Salvador was interrupted at dawn today when elements believed to be members of the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), attacked and set fire to installations of the National Water and Sanitation Administration on the shore of Lake Ilopango, 12 km east of here.

Damage to the plants, which provide water for a sector of San Saldador and nearby communities, was estimated at over $40,000.

Elsewhere an announcement reported the return to the country from the United States of Manuel Alfonso Rodriguez, former chief of staff, sentenced to 10 years' exile in the States for smuggling arms. Rodriguez, who only served half his sentence, was deported by authorities in New York.

GENERAL CALLS FOR TRIAL OF FORMER LEADERS, SUPPORT OF JUNTA

PA162206 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 6 Nov 79 p 52 PA

[Text] Gen Jose Alberto Medrano has demanded the immediate trial of former Presidents Arturo Armando Molina and Carlos M. Romero for their responsibility in the country's current crisis. He also called on labor, union, business and political party groups to support the revolutionary government junta as the last democratic alternative.

Gen Jose Alberto Medrano today said the authorities must immediately bring former Presidents Arturo Armando Molina and Carlos Humberto Romero to trial "for being directly responsible for the moral and social crisis of the country before the 15 October coup." Medrano, who on several occasions voiced the need for a military coup against Romero, said a coup had not occured earlier because corruption had invaded the ranks of the armed forces. He added that the corruption had not affected the young military officers who overthrew Romero.

In a requested declaration, General Medrano warned the revolutionary junta about the risks of a counter coup and urged the young military officers to "remain united and alert to a counter coup." In his statement Medrano asked labor unions, associations, political parties and businessmen to support the revolutionary government junta because the junta is the last alternative for establishing democracy in El Salvador. Medrano, who boasts of much support among the country's young officers, warned extreme rightist and leftist groups to set aside their "intransigent" attitudes, noting that they would "only lead the country to a long, bloody, fratricidal war without achieving their objectives." Also, General Medrano reminded the security corps that they are dutybound to limit themselves to fulfilling their legal duties. Regarding the national police, he said the police should safeguard private property and dedicate itself to protecting the lives of persons.

"These conditions are necessary for the revolutionary government junta to implement the democratic program of the 15 October armed forces proclamation," he stressed.

The renowned military officer added that the trial against former Presidents Molina and Romero must occur soon to prevent them as well as other persons responsible for the violence against citizens and their popular organizations to escape justice.

"The people know who are responsible for kidnaping and other crimes," Medrano stated.

"Persons suspected of having participated in the policy of violence of Romero and Molina must be tried and must not exercise any command or supervisory posts within the current government." Otherwise, he said, they will continue to violate human rights and the political constitution.

PUDN DELIVERS DEMANDS TO JUNTA MEMBERS

PA181731 Paris AFP in Spanish 0333 GMT 16 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Nov (AFP)--Creation of an armed forces permanent council was announced here today. Meanwhile, the National Democratic Union Party [PUDN] demanded nationalization of private banks and electric companies in its rally in front of the government palace.

The council will be made up of representatives from the various army units and will be tasked with making sure the army keeps its line of institutionality without leaning toward the left or right, Defense Minister Guillermo Garcia said. In addition, Minister Garcia urged the dissidents to lay down their arms and put aside their hostile feelings and join in the task of rebuilding the country.

At the end of the rally PUDN leader Mario Aguinada met with the members of the junta and presented a list of demands. Aguinada harangued the young military officers who overthrew Gen Carlos Humberto Romero a month ago, urging them to make the armed forces a true armed branch of the people instead of the oligarchy. He also demanded that the junta carry out genuine agrarian reform in which the people will use the land and benefit from it. Aguinada asked the new Salvadoran rulers to learn from the positive experiences of the Nicaraguan Sandinist revolution and thus avoid a confrontation between the people and the army.

Approximately 200 employees and workers of the Salvadoran Social Security Institute peacefully occupied the social security installations, preventing the entry and exit of the institution's officials. The employees said they disagree with the appointment of Alejandro Saca as new social security director and protested because they were not consulted when the appointment was made. The workers announced that they will remain in the building for 48 hours. Meanwhile, the authorities summoned the labor leaders to negotiate a solution to the problem.

National University students continue to occupy the rector's office, demanding the resignation of the university authorities. The workers and representatives of Panificadora Lido, S.A., are still at the Labor Ministry negotiating a collective agreement. The company refuses to resume operations after it was occupied by its workers 1 month ago.

For his part, Defense Minister Col Guillermo Garcia stated here today that investigations continue on the kidnaping of Ellis Fonseca, a Nicaraguan girl, but that no real progress has been made.

PEOPLES FORUM CONDEMNS REPRESSION BY SECURITY BODIES

PA161845 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 6 Nov 79 p 40 PA

[Peoples Forum communique]

[Text] The organizations that comprise the Peoples Forum [Foro Popular--FP] energetically condemn the massacres committed by the security bodies against the 28 February Peoples Leagues, the United Popular Action Front and the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc.

The FP cannot accept the explanations of these incidents made by the Information Secretariat and the silence maintained by the chiefs of the security corps. Everyone knows units of these corps act on orders of their respective chiefs. The number of crimes cannot be justified from any standpoint; above all considering the 16 October armed forces commitment to respect human rights.

Based on the commitment of the military sector of the junta and specifically its promise to give fair political treatment and permit dialog with the participation of all popular organizations to the FP as one of the conditions of its participation [in the government] we publicly demand the chiefs of the security bodies explain these incidents and bring to trial those responsible for the repressive actions which have caused mourning in many Salvadoran families. We regard this as a maneuver by fascists within the security organizations. We therefore demand they be tried and punished and that repression end immediately. We believe those responsible are the chiefs of the National Guard, Treasury Police and National Police who have continued this line of conduct that only favors a fascist countercoup which would cause greater bloodshed to our country.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES PLANS TO INCREASE CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

PA181945 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2147 GMT 15 Nov 79 PA

[By Rene Contreras]

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--In an interview with ACAN-EFE, Economy Minister Manuel Enrique Hinds announced that the government is planning to introduce a large amount of money into circulation. He explained that this will not result in a devaluation or in the weakening of Salvadoran currency. He noted that the money will be introduced in order to assist the production that is not being carried out because of a lack of currency. He said one of the reasons for the deterioration of the Salvadoran economy is a lack of liquidity, which means the lack of circulating money, as well as the political situation, which has worsened over the past few years. Consequently the factories and the businesses confronted a decrease in production, which led to unemployment, and a vicious circle was created, Hinds said. He noted that the present production level is very low and prices have increased by 17 percent this year.

He said that in addition to domestic problems, there are external reasons, such as the constant increase in oil prices, which contribute to an increase in the inflationary rate. The Salvadoran Government will try to overcome the economic crisis through an increase in public spending, strengthening of the construction industry and an increase in wages for farm workers engaged in the coffee, cotton and sugarcane harvests.

According to the economy minister, in addition to these measures, the government has other plans. The main plan is the agrarian reform, which the government guaranteed will start very soon. Hinds said the agrarian reform is something all sectors consider fundamental in order to move ahead. As money becomes available to the various sectors, products will be sold, production will increase and more labor hired.

Regarding the transportation problem, the minister told ACAN-EFE that the government is working on a package of measures to solve these difficulties once and for all. He said that a 90-day deadline was given to the government to solve the problem completely, however, contingency measures will be adopted for the time being. The minister did not expand on these measures.

GUATEMALA

EXPANDED RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA ANNOUNCED

PA190255 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1854 GMT 18 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 18 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan and Guatemalan Governments will expand their mutual cooperation, it was announced here today at the end of an official Nicaraguan delegation's visit. The visiting group, headed by Nicaraguan Foreign Policy Director Mario Antonio Gonzalez Sandino, held talks with Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez. The Nicaraguan officials were optimistic about their country's future socioeconomic development under their new government and indicated Nicaragua's current problems are similar to those experienced by Guatemala in 1944 when dictator Jorge Ubico was overthrown. Both Gonzalez Sandino and Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez expressed their government's desire "to maintain the closest and most cordial relations within a Central American spirit."

BELIZEAN ELECTION VIEWED AS PAVING WAY FOR SETTLEMENT

PA182130 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1837 GMT 18 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 18 Nov (ACAN-EFE)-- Next Wednesday's election in Belize is being observed by the Guatemalan Government with great interest. Guatemalan political circles said today that Belizean Prime Minister George Price, who is opposed to this country's 100-year-old claim on Belizean territory, will be defeated. It was added that a victory by Belize's opposition will pave the way for a prompt, bilateral settlement of Guatemala's claim to 22,000 square km of territory.

The old Anglo-Guatemalan conflict over Belize is currently the object of international legal debate. Meanwhile, Price is promoting a unilateral declaration of Belizean independence. In view of this situation, next Wednesday's elections are considered vital for Belize's future.

The Guatemalan press said today the prime minister of Belize has prohibited Guatemalan reporters from entering the British colony. The daily EL IMPARCIAL reports that Price does not want Guatemalan reporters to witness the 21 November elections. The daily EL GRAFICO confirms that Belizean authorities have refused visas to Guatemalan newsmen wanting to cover the election.

In its Sunday editorial the influential daily LA NACION says Price wants to hold the "election under lock and key." LA NACION adds that the Belizean prime minister is breaking commitments Great Britain made before the UN on guaranteeing international observation of the election.

"The only reason why Mr Price refuses to allow the foreign press into Belize is that the electoral process is corrupt, fraudulent and debased. Otherwise, he would open the border and allow everyone to witness what is occurring there," the paper notes. In conclusion, the paper states: "The trouble in Belize is that the Price regime is dying. After deceiving the people for 15 years, telling them he would make them independent and free, Mr Price has reached a point of mistrust and rejection by the people."

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL REVIEWS RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

PA181551 Paris AFP in Spanish 2342 GMT 17 Nov 79 PA

[By Gilberto Lopes]

[Text] San Jose, 17 Nov (AFP)--Friendship among Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama today contrasts with the difficult relations between Nicaragua and its Central American neighbors in the north, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala, said Manuel Andara, chief of the Nicaraguan Foreign Affairs Ministry Central American Department, today in discussing the recent incidents with Honduras.

This should not be a surprise, he said. Nicaragua is a bridge between the democratic governments in the south and the military dictatorships in the north. The Nicaraguan Government that has emerged after the bloody revolution cannot be compared with any of the others in the region.

The difficulties in Honduras, Andara pointed out, have been caused by a group of Honduran officers. We do not know exactly what they want, but they could be sympathetic to the former National Guardsmen who have taken asylum in that country, Andara indicated. He mentioned his government's concern at the way the Honduran Government is treating these refugees. It is different, he added, than the way they treated the Sandinists during the insurrection. The former Somozist guardsmen are conspiring openly against our country, but nothing is being done in Honduras to stop them, he pointed out. Proof of the difficulties in our relations is the obstacles we are meeting in recovering the items stolen by the Somozists when they fled to Honduras.

According to Andara, relations between the two countries have hardened. If they still exist, he added, it is due to the prudence of the Sandinist revolutionary government. Andara said he did not know if Ricardo Wheelock, Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras, will return to his post. He said Wheelock will remain in Managua, recalled by the Foreign Ministry, for an indefinite period.

Regarding relations with El Salvador, he affirmed that they have returned to normal and have deepened since Nicaragua mediated in the conflict between the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc, which kept three Salvadoran ministers hostage for 15 days, and the new government.

At first we doubted that the revolutionary junta would be able to solve Salvador's problems for the benefit of the people, he added. However, ever since we acted as mediator, relations have deepened and now we can say that they are good.

We had a misunderstanding with Costa Rica at the recent OAS General Assembly over the installation of the Inter-American Human Rights Court in San Jose. This project, a priority for Costa Rica, was originally voted down by Nicaragua. However, the Nicaraguan delegate changed his position in a second vote. In spite of this, the Costa Rican press expressed hostility over the Nicaraguan stand. Asked about this, Andara stressed that his country is a firm supporter of the installation of the Inter-American Human Rights Court in San Jose as soon as possible. He said he regretted the way the Costa Rican press handled the incident.

Finally, referring to the Central American Common Market, he said he believes this is a good way to promote his country's economic development, and for this reason Nicaragua is not contemplating withdrawing from it. The problems preventing its efficient operation must be solved, he affirmed.

BORGE PROMISES 'FLEXIBILITY' IN FOREIGN ALLIANCES

PA1719?2 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1617 GMT 17 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 17 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Interior Minister Tomas Borge said here last night that "since we are not weak, we will be flexible in our alliances with foreign organizations and governments."

Borge, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], was the last revolutionary leader to participate in the seminar on Nicaraguan foreign policy at the Central American University here.

Borge said this policy of "flexibility" in foreign alliances was applied during the insurrection as more aid from abroad was received by the Nicaraguan guerrilla organization. However, Commander Borge said emphatically that "this flexibility in no way means that we are going to yield on matters of principle."

Addressing an auditorium full of students and the general public, the revolutionary leader admitted that the FSLN negotiated with the U.S. Government during a war of positions and movements. He said President Carter's government maintained that the junta should be expanded, while the FSLN always maintained that the junta should consist of five members. Borge said the then president of Venezuela, Carlos Andres Perez, Gen Omar Torrijos, Fidel Castro and President Carazo Odio agreed to the expansion of the junta.

"However," Borge said, "since it was a matter of principle and we felt expansion of the junta would not change the picture in any way, we maintained our position." "We believed," he added, "that to accept the U.S. demand would be to bow to imperialism."

On another topic, Borge said that the Nicaraguan revolution is blamed abroad for what is occuring in the internal politics of other countries, "as if we were to blame for the repression of the people, the backwardness and poverty which affect the large majority of the people in Latin America." "To support the struggle for liberation of other peoples is not the same as to send rifles to other countries. That would be an error, a provocation, because revolutions are born within the people. The revolutionaries will find ways to get rifles," Borge said.

Borge said Nicaragua could establish the death penalty in order to execute the war criminals in the country's jails, and perhaps there would be no great problem internationally. "However, we will not do it because we are thinking of the struggle of the Latin American peoples. We wish to set an example of generosity," Borge emphasized.

Borge said Nicaraguan revolutionaries are determined to solve all the country's internal problems because they believe Latin America has its eyes on the Sandinist people's revolution. He added that it was necessary to take into account the fact that the enemies of change are also ready to criticize the Nicaraguan revolutionary movement and thereby harm other struggles.

Near the end of his speech Commander Borge Martinez said the Nicaraguan revolution "is not alone." He emphasized that "Our revolution is not faced with the loneliness with which other revolutions are afflicted."

He added that "we have excellent friends like Cuba, and we are sure that if we were to ask for Cuban volunteers to come to work in Nicaragua, within a short time Cuba would be without Cubans." Commander Borge said that for the first time the U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua "was received with us standing, not on our knees as in the past." He said all accredited ambassadors will be received in the same posture.

COMMUNIST PARTY HAILS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH USSR

PA162014 Managua AVANCE in Spanish 2 Nov 79 p 1 PA

[Resolution issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Nicaragua in Managua on 21 October]

[Text] After assuring the effective independence and national sovereignty of our country, establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union is the most important step the Government of National Reconstruction has taken in the international field. It signifies the confirmation and development of the firm anti-imperialist position which our revolution's delegation expressed in the sixth nonalined summit and the latest UN General Assembly.

The Communist Party of Nicaragua [PC de N] believes our sovereign state needs to consolidate and strengthen those relations since it is urgent we establish closer ties with noble friends and powerful allies such as the Soviet Union to strengthen our world struggle to defend our revolution and give our country greater international strength to confront and defeat imperialist instigations which seek to sidetrack our revolutionary process from the path of democracy and national liberation.

The PC de N believes diplomatic relations with the USSR must be completely normalized and it is urgent and essential they be extended to the economic, scientific and technical fields so we can take advantage of the vast Soviet experiences which all countries and peoples who are undertaking true development can use. We energetically greet the diplomatic relations between Nicaragua and the USSR and urge our companeros of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Government of National Reconstruction to intensify those relations which will undoubtedly fruitfully benefit our process, our country, people and our revolution on the march.

Managua, 21 October 1979.

"62d Anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution" expanded plenum of the PC de N Central Committee.

VENEZUELAN DEPUTY: U.S., GROUPS TRY TO DISCREDIT REVOLUTION

PA170147 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The attempt by several groups to discredit the Nicaraguan revolution can be attributed to reactionary sectors linked to transnationals and to the imperialist whims of the United States. This statement was made yesterday by Venezuelan Deputy Carlos (Carnache). (Carnache), who is president of the Venezuelan Chamber of Deputies, made this statement shortly before returning to his country. He was heading a delegation of important Venezuelans who made a 4-day courtesy visit to Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan revolution has been attacked by reactionary groups wanting to reimpose a corrupt system in Nicaragua. However, the leaders of the revolution have been clear in stating they will not allow Nicaraguans to be subjugated as they were in the past.

COSEP MEMBERS HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE ON U.S. VISIT

PA170231 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Members of the Superior Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] today held a news conference to report on the objectives and scope of their recent trip to the United States. Members making the trip included presidents and vice presidents of the chambers of industry, commerce, construction, UPANIC [not further identified] and the Nicaraguan Development Institute.

One of the objectives of their trip was to inform large U.S. multinational corporations of the potential of the Nicaraguan revolution. The delegation also confirmed the private sector's interest in supporting the Government of National Reconstruction and in the activation of [Nicaraguan] finances and capital through loans by world banks to both public and private sectors. These loans would help to reactivate the country's production and economy. The members of COSEP held meetings with the board of directors of the International Development Bank and with officials from the World Bank and Agency for International Development.

HEALTH MINISTER REPORTS ON WORK OF CUBAN DOCTORS

PA161752 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Nicaraguan Public Health Minister Cesar Amador has said in Havana that during the 3 months they have been working in Nicaragua the brigades of Cuban doctors have provided 225,000 consultations and treated 8,800 patients in hospitals. The Nicaraguan minister added the Cuban doctors have attended 1,800 births and performed 1,700 surgeries.

The minister provided this information during a meeting in Havana between a delegation of Nicaraguan doctors and Cuban Public Health Minister Jose Gutierrez Muniz. During the meeting Gutierrez Muniz explained to the visitors general guidelines for developing the health field following their revolutionary triumph.

MEXICO SENDS AID FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF MANAGUA

PA162141 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The Mexican Government continues to expand its support for the Sandinist revolution with another shipment of goods worth approximately $500,000 for the reconstruction of Managua.

Miguel Mesnaguer, Mexico City urbanization department director, is in Managua to find out what is needed for the reconstruction of the Nicaraguan capital.

The Mexican Government has also offered to donate the necessary equipment for the workshops created to expedite Managua's reconstruction.

Managua was virtually destroyed by an earthquake in December 1972 and later by the indiscriminate bombing of the Somozist air force. The plan for reconstruction calls for the immediate construction of 10,000 houses, green areas, children's playgrounds and recreational centers for adults.

POLITICAL PRISONERS, FAMILIES LEAVE FOR MIAMI

PA170454 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0411 GMT 17 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 16 Nov (EFE)--Some 64 political prisoners and 159 relatives left for the United States today by virtue of the agreement reached between the Cuban authorities and the Cuban community abroad.

The group includes four of the first group of 400 prisoners who were released by the Havana government earlier this year.

This contingent, one of the largest of its kind, departed this afternoon. The group left the Jose Marti Airport en route to Miami.

Aldo Ruiz, executive secretary of the Committee of the 75, and Hildo Romero, secretary of propaganda for the Cuban community abroad, accompanied the former prisoners.

CARTER FREEZES IRANIAN ASSETS IN U.S.

FL151339 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Nov 79 FL

[Text] The tension between the United States and Iran due to the seizing of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran 11 days ago and the holding of its officials as hostages by Iranian students intensified Wednesday when President James Carter declared a state of national emergency as a result of the situation and ordered the freezing of all Iranian funds and properties in the United States, which amount to about $12 billion.

The declaration of a state of national emergency gives broad powers to the North American executive branch, making it possible for it to take other actions against the Iranian people, to the detriment of a negotiated solution to the conflict and world peace.

U.S.-REGISTERED PLANE LANDS ON GUANABO BEACH

PA161509 Paris AFP in Spanish 2329 GMT 14 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 14 Nov (AFP)--The authorities here have maintained total silence in connection with a mysterious incident that occurred Monday in Guanabo, a beach 25 km from Havana, where a U.S.-registered plane landed.

According to local residents the plane has been put under guard and no one has been allowed near it. They also said the medium sized plane was loaded with packages which presumably contained marihuana and the crew left the site on an inter-urban bus.

Sources from the U.S. interests section, a diplomatic office attached to the Swiss Embassy, have denied any official knowledge about this surprising incident.

The pilot apparently made a perfect landing under very difficult conditions, setting the plane down on a small track of sandy soil. The lack of intervention by the Cuban Air Force can presumably be explained by the fact that the plane neared the area at very low altitude, thus avoiding their radar.

U.S. planes carrying marihuana between various points in the Caribbean and Florida frequently have been forced to land in Cuba due to mechanical problems. These planes have been seized and their crew sentenced to prison in accordance with international drug traffic regulations. Nevertheless, Guanabo Beach, located east of Havana, lies outside the traffickers' usual route.

WASHINGTON INCREASES AID TO E. CARIBBEAN STATES

FL152149 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2110 GMT 15 Nov 79 FL

[Text] It has been reported in Washington that North American President James Carter has proposed to increase his political offensive in the small countries of the eastern Caribbean region through loans totalling $10 million. The measure announced by the U.S. Embassy in Barbados complements the increase, since the beginning of October, of North American military presence in the Caribbean region. The funds proposed by the White House will be directed at public works projects which still have to be approved by Congress. As it was explained these are part of the $67 million budgeted in the United States for the Caribbean group in economic development cooperation through 1980.

This group was established 2 years ago under the auspices of the World Bank, an entity controlled by the United States.

YEPISHEV-LED SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

FAR Friendship Ceremony

FL161455 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 16 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Army Gen Aleksey Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, hero of the USSR and chief of the main political directorate of the Soviet army and navy, who is paying a friendly and official visit to our country accompanied by a high-level military delegation, yesterday made a speech at a ceremony of combative friendship held in his honor at the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] universal hall. The ceremony was chaired by Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, FAR first vice minister-chief of the general staff, and Brig Gen Sixto Batista Santana, vice minister-chief of the FAR Central Political Directorate, both members of the PCC Central Committee, as well as other FAR vice ministers, generals, chiefs and officers. Others sitting at the presidium were USSR Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov; Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyasov, chief of Soviet military specialists working in our country; Col Guivi Ordzhonikidze, military, naval and air attache of the Soviet diplomatic mission; and the members of the high-level military delegation visiting our country.

During the ceremony, which was a concrete demonstration of the great friendship and solidarity existing between the armed forces, states and Communist Parties of Cuba and the Soviet Union, Brig Gen Sixto Batista Santana and Army Gen Aleksey Yepishev made speeches.

General Batista Santana referred to Yepishev's outstanding work at the service of the party, state and armed forces of the USSR, and stated that with his modesty and good-naturedness he represents the best virtues of the worthy sons of the Soviet people. The PCC Central Committee member noted the long service record honorably accomplished by Army General Yepishev and made special mention of his great efforts in raising the level of political and moral standards of the Soviet troops during the great motherland war and the development of internationalist principles in the combatants. Finally, he stated: [Begin recording] In these few days in Cuba, you, Comrade Yepishev, must have been able to appreciate the great love, respect and admiration felt by the Cuban people for Lenin's fatherland, for the Soviet man who was the forger of the first worker-peasant state in the world, for the nation which has written the most beautiful pages of our era and which has given the sacrifice, blood and sweat of its best sons for today's peace and happiness of the peoples of the socialist community. The day will come when all mankind will traverse these paths of peace and happiness to make a reality the dreams of Marx, Engels and Lenin. [end recording]

Army Gen Aleksey Yepishev expressed gratitude for the warm and cordial welcome accorded him and his delegation in Cuba, and conveyed to the FAR combatants the warm greetings on behalf of the highest Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, USSR Defense Minister Dimitri Ustinov and the combatants of the USSR Armed Forces. Yepishev wished the FAR members renewed successes in the fulfillment of their duties in the defense of the fatherland and noted the close ties of friendship existing between the peoples, parties, governments and armies of Cuba and the USSR.

[Begin Yepishev recording--in Russian with consecutive Spanish translation] We wish to express our gratitude to the FAR Directorate for giving us the opportunity to address the representatives of Cuba's officer corps, that is, the comrades who are called upon to unite the FAR personnel, to educate and train the courageous, determined, highly-motivated defenders of the fatherland. We are pleased to salute you who have selected the difficult but honorable profession of the chief and political worker of a new type of army, whose main task is to fight for the liberation of the workers from oppression in all its forms. [end recording]

In his speech Army Gen Aleksey Yepishev referred to the NATO militarist and aggressive plans and the forms in which China's hegemonist Mandarins are encouraging imperialism's reactionary and warmongering policies. He said that the main obstacle against imperialists' and Beijing's plans is the friendship and solidarity existing between the countries of the socialist community. [Begin recording--in Russian with consecutive Spanish translation] We cannot remain indifferent before the politicking of certain North American statesmen on the convenience of dealing preventive nuclear blows against USSR territory and other socialist countries when they say that today the entire world is within the NATO sphere of interests. Those are not mere words. Behind them lie concrete plans of preparation of a war against the USSR and its allies and a policy of hegemonism and expansion of imperialist aggressive circles. [end recording]

He also stated that the Soviet people are pleased with and proud of the role being played by Cuba's Communist Party, the international stature of your commander in chief as chairman of the nonalined countries movement and the important role being played by Cuba throughout the world when it lends its internationalist aid to other fraternal peoples. Finally, the high Soviet military chief referred to the political and party work in the Soviet Union's armed forces and said that the main result of that effort is the unity of the army and navy with the people and their unanimous support for the foreign policy of peace being developed by the Soviet party and state.

Yepishev Discusses Political Work

FL171330 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 17 Nov 79 FL

[Excerpts] Shortly before his departure, Army Gen Aleksey Yepishev granted a brief interview for "Informacion Politica" [name of newscast--FBIS]. First of all, we asked him to talk about the importance attached to political and party work in the Soviet Armed Forces under current conditions.

[Begin Yepishev recording--in Russian fading into Spanish translation] Vladimir Ilich Lenin always gave special significance to the organization of political and party work in the armed forces. He said the following about this: "The formation and organization of the army is better and victories are obtained wherever good political and party work is done." That is why that under current conditions we pay special attention to the organization of political and party work. We consider it an important factor in the education of personnel, fundamentally to mobilize them to perform the tasks of combat and political training assimilated to combat techniques and weapons and perform other tasks linked to the fulfillment of military work plans. [end recording]

Regarding his impressions of our country, the distinguished Soviet military leader said: [Begin recording--in Russian fading into Spanish translation] This is my second visit to the Republic of Cuba and this time in everything I was able to see I have noted great positive changes in all spheres of the life and activities of the Cuban people who are struggling courageously to build socialism in their country under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba. All the Soviet people follow closely the social changes being made on this island of freedom. All the Soviet people are making their best efforts to help the Cuban people in their performance of their big and complex tasks. That is why when we speak of the significance we attach to the building of socialism in Cuba, it can be said that this is the first step the Cuban people are taking on the path of building communism, and this path, in spite of all difficulties, will set an example for all the people of Latin America. [end recording]

Lastly, Army Gen Aleksey Yepishev, on behalf of the delegation of political workers of the Soviet armed forces, conveyed greetings to the members of the Cuban revolutionary armed forces and wished great successes to our combatants in their combat and political training.

Delegation Departs

FL161945 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Army Gen Rul Castro, second secretary of the party Central Committee, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], this morning bade farewell at Jose Marti International Airport to Army Gen Aleksey A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet army and navy.

The distinguished visitor also was seen off by Brig Gen Sixto Batista Santana, member of the party Central Committee and vice minister-chief of the FAR Central Political Directorate, and Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyasov, chief of Soviet military specialists in Cuba. FAR vice ministers, generals and officers also bade farewell to Army Gen Aleksey Yepishev, hero of the Soviet Union.

ANGOLAN TRANSPORT MINISTER ON CUBAN ASSISTANCE

FL171427 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1417 GMT 17 Nov 79 FL

[Text] The level achieved in the organization of transporation in Angola is due to a great extent to the solitary help of Cuban technicians, Angolan Transport and Communication Minister Fernando Faustino Muteka has told the press in Camaguey.

Muteka noted that Cuban assistance is present in all fields in Angola, including the repair of the Luanda and Mocamedes railways and reclassification and training of technicians.

NICARAGUAN HEALTH MINISTER ARRIVES 15 NOV

PA151924 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Nicaraguan Health Minister Dr Cesar Amador has arrived in Havana to exchange experiences in the public health field. In statements to the press, he said Cuba's experience in public health will contribute to making possible the Nicaraguan objective of bringing health care to all the people. Referring to the work Cuban health workers are currently carrying out in Nicaragua, he said their cooperation has enabled the establishment of services in the country's most remote areas. It has also allowed 83 percent of the population under 5 to be vaccinated against polio and the beginning of an immunization campaign against measles.